

United States Department of Agriculture

BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

DEPOSITORY

REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE INTERSTATE MOVEMENT OF LIVESTOCK

Effective on and after May 1, 1925

(Superseding previous regulations on this subject)

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

Washington, D. C., February 25, 1925.

Under the authority conferred upon the Secretary of Agriculture by the provisions of the acts of Congress approved May 29, 1884 (23 Stat. 31), as amended by the act approved May 31, 1920 (41 Stat. 694, 699), February 2, 1903 (32 Stat. 791), and March 3, 1905 (33 Stat. 1264), as amended by the act approved March 4, 1913 (37 Stat. 828, 831), the following regulations are hereby prescribed for the inspection, disinfection, certification, treatment, handling, and method and manner of delivery and shipment of livestock which is the subject of interstate commerce. For purposes of identification these regulations are designated as B. A. I. Order 292. The regulations heretofore issued by the Secretary of Agriculture on this subject, under date of May 6, 1921, effective on and after July 1, 1921 (B. A. I. Order 273), and all amendments thereto, are hereby revoked, to take effect on May 1, 1925, on and after which date the regulations herein prescribed shall become and be effective until otherwise ordered.

HOWARD M. GORE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

REGULATION 1.—GENERAL PROVISIONS

DEFINITIONS

SECTION 1. For the purposes of these regulations the following words, phrases, names, and terms shall be construed, respectively, to mean—

Paragraph 1. Department: The United States Department of Agriculture.

Paragraph 2. Bureau: The Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Paragraph 3. Bureau inspector: An inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

Paragraph 4. Interstate: From one State, Territory, or the District of Columbia to another State, Territory, or the District of Columbia.

Paragraph 5. Southern cattle: Cattle of the area or areas quarantined for splenetic, southern, or Texas fever in cattle (except those which have been duly certified by a bureau inspector as free of the disease and infection of the disease), cattle infested with the tick *Margaropus annulatus*, cattle loaded from "quarantine yards" or "quarantine pens," cattle loaded into a car, compartment of a boat or other vehicle which has not, since southern cattle were last loaded thereinto or transported therein, been disinfected as required by sections 4, 5, and 6 of this regulation and section 12 of Regulation 2 of this order, cattle in the free area which are upon premises held under State quarantine for splenetic, southern, or Texas fever, and cattle which have been moved from a quarantined area of any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia to the free area of the same, or any other State, Territory, or the District of Columbia without being certified by a bureau inspector as free of the infection of splenetic, southern, or Texas fever.

Paragraph 6. Quarantined area: The States, Territories, or the District of Columbia or portions thereof quarantined by the Secretary of Agriculture for the specific contagious, infectious, or communicable animal disease mentioned in each regulation.

Paragraph 7. Free area: The States, Territories, or the District of Columbia or portions thereof not quarantined by the Secretary of Agriculture for the specific contagious, infectious, or communicable animal disease mentioned in each regulation.

Paragraph 8. Stockers and feeders: Animals intended for stock or feeding purposes.

Paragraph 9. Public stockyards: Stockyards where trading in livestock is carried on; where yarding, feeding, and watering facilities are provided by the stockyards, transportation, or similar company, and where Federal inspection is maintained for the inspection of livestock for communicable diseases.

Paragraph 10. Recognized slaughtering center: Any point where slaughtering facilities, holding pens, and chutes are provided, and to which animals are shipped for immediate slaughter.

Paragraph 11. Accredited herd: One officially declared by the bureau and the State as free from tuberculosis and for which a certificate has been issued evidencing that fact.

Paragraph 12. Designated dipping station: A point mutually agreed upon by the bureau and the State livestock sanitary authorities, within the area quarantined for splenetic, southern, or Texas fever, where proper dipping and yarding facilities are provided, at which cattle of the quarantined area of that State may be dipped, inspected, and certified for interstate movement.

RULE GOVERNING QUARANTINE OF DISEASED LIVESTOCK

SECTION 2. When the Secretary of Agriculture shall determine the fact that cattle or other livestock in any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia are affected with any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease for which, in his opinion, a quarantine should be established, notice will be given of that fact. A rule will be issued placing in quarantine any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, or any portion thereof, in which the disease exists; and this rule will either absolutely forbid the interstate movement of livestock from the quarantined area or will indicate the regulations under which interstate movements may be made.

OWNERS AND OTHERS TO EXERCISE CARE IN OFFERING ANIMALS FOR TRANSPORTATION

SECTION 3. Animals affected with scabies, tuberculosis, hog cholera, or swine plague, dourine, glanders, lip-and-leg ulceration, anthrax, splenetic fever, or other contagious, infectious, or communicable disease shall not be shipped or transported interstate: *Provided, however,* That southern cattle may be shipped interstate for immediate slaughter in compliance with the requirements of section 2 of Regulation 2: *And provided further,* That cattle which have reacted to the tuberculin test may be shipped interstate in accordance with the provisions of sections 3 and 4 of Regulation 7. Before offering cattle or other livestock for interstate transportation, transporting them interstate, or introducing them into any stockyards or upon routes of traffic for interstate transportation, all persons or corporations are required to exercise reasonable diligence to ascertain that such animals are not affected with any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease, and have not been exposed to the contagion or infection of disease by contact with other animals so diseased or by location in pens, cars or other vehicles, or upon premises that have contained diseased animals.

DISINFECTION OF CARS, BOATS, OTHER VEHICLES, YARDS, AND PREMISES

SECTION 4. *Paragraph 1.* Cars, boats, and other vehicles which have been used in the interstate transportation of cattle, sheep, swine, or other animals affected with, or carrying the infection of, any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease shall be cleaned and disinfected under bureau supervision in accordance with these regulations, and the final carrier shall be responsible for such cleaning and disinfection. If a car in which diseased animals have been moved interstate is removed from destination or unloading point without being cleaned and disinfected in accordance with these regulations, the final carrier shall, upon receiving notice from a bureau inspector that such car has contained diseased animals or animals carrying the infection of disease, locate said car on its own or other lines, and have the same moved to a point where bureau inspection is maintained and proper facilities are provided for cleaning and disinfecting cars, and have such car cleaned and disinfected under bureau supervision. Such final carrier shall keep the bureau informed as to the location of said car until the same has been so cleaned and disinfected: *Provided,* That if said final carrier is what

is known as a terminal railroad, and said car or cars shall have been delivered by such final carrier to the railroad from which it received said car or cars, such final carrier shall, upon receiving notice from a bureau inspector that such car has contained diseased animals, inform the bureau of the name of the railroad to which such car was delivered and said last-mentioned railroad shall, upon receiving notice from a bureau inspector that such car has contained diseased animals, locate said car on its own or other lines and have the same moved to a point where bureau inspection is maintained and proper facilities are provided for cleaning and disinfecting cars, and have such car cleaned and disinfected under bureau supervision. Such last-mentioned railroad shall keep the bureau informed as to the location of said car until the same has been so cleaned and disinfected.

Paragraph 2. Except as hereinafter provided in these regulations, cars, boats, and other vehicles that have contained cattle, sheep, swine, or other livestock affected with, or carrying the infection of, any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease shall not be moved interstate for any purpose until the said cars, boats, or other vehicles shall have been thoroughly cleaned and disinfected under bureau supervision in accordance with sections 5 and 6 of this regulation.

Paragraph 3. Transportation companies which have received cars that have contained cattle, sheep, swine, or other animals affected with, or carrying the infection of, a contagious, infectious, or communicable disease, and which cars have been moved interstate from the point at which such animals were last unloaded therefrom without being cleaned and disinfected in accordance with these regulations shall furnish to the bureau, when requested, the complete car-movement record of such cars.

Paragraph 4. Yards and premises which have contained interstate shipments of southern cattle or of cattle, sheep, swine, or other animals affected with, or carrying the infection of, any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease shall be cleaned and disinfected under the supervision of a bureau employee or an authorized State employee, in accordance with sections 5 and 6 of this regulation; and no yards or premises which have contained diseased livestock or livestock carrying the infection of disease, or southern cattle, shall be used in connection with the movement interstate of healthy animals until the said yards and premises have been so cleaned and disinfected.

Paragraph 5. Cars or boats required by these regulations to be cleaned and disinfected shall be treated in the manner specified in sections 5 and 6 of this regulation under bureau supervision by the final carrier at destination as soon as possible after unloading and before the same are moved from such final destination for any purpose except as otherwise hereinafter provided. When the animals are destined to points at which bureau inspection and proper facilities are maintained, the cars or boats shall be cleaned and disinfected at such points; but when the animals are destined to points at which bureau inspection is maintained but at which proper facilities can not be provided, the transportation company may, upon permission first secured from the bureau, seal, bill, and forward the cars to a point at which bureau inspection is maintained and proper

facilities are provided and there clean and disinfect the said cars under bureau supervision.

Paragraph 6. No transportation company which receives notice from the bureau that a car has contained diseased animals or southern cattle since last cleaned and disinfected shall thereafter move the said car in interstate commerce until it has been cleaned and disinfected under bureau supervision in accordance with sections 5 and 6 of this regulation.

METHOD OF DISINFECTION

SECTION 5. *Paragraph 1.* Cars required by these regulations to be cleaned and disinfected shall be treated in the following manner: Remove all litter and manure from all portions of the cars, including all the ledges and framework outside; clean the exterior and interior of the cars; and saturate the entire interior surface, including the inner surfaces of the car doors, with a permitted disinfectant.

Paragraph 2. Boats required by these regulations to be cleaned and disinfected shall be treated in the following manner: Remove all litter and manure from the decks, stalls, and all other parts of the boat occupied or traversed by the diseased animals and from the portable chutes or other appliances or fixtures used in loading and unloading same, and saturate with a permitted disinfectant the entire surface of the deck, stalls, or other parts of the boat occupied or traversed by such animals or with which they may have come in contact or which have contained litter or manure.

Paragraph 3. Yards, pens, chutes, and alleys required by these regulations to be disinfected shall be treated in the following manner: Empty all troughs, racks, or other feeding or watering appliances; remove all litter and manure from the floors, posts, or other parts; and saturate the entire surface of the fencing, troughs, chutes, floors, walls, and other parts with a permitted disinfectant.

PERMITTED DISINFECTANTS

SECTION 6. *Paragraph 1.* The substances permitted for use in disinfecting cars, boats, other vehicles, and premises are as follows:

(a) "Saponified cresol solution" in the proportion of at least 4 fluid ounces to 1 gallon of water.

(b) Liquefied phenol (U. S. P. strength, 87 per cent phenol) in the proportion of at least 6 fluid ounces to 1 gallon of water.

(c) Chlorinated lime¹ (U. S. P. strength, 30 per cent available chlorin) in the proportion of 1 pound to 3 gallons of water.

Paragraph 2. The use of "saponified cresol solution" is permitted subject to the following conditions:

1. The manufacturer thereof shall have obtained specific permission for the use of his product in official disinfection. Manufacturers wishing to obtain such permission shall first submit a sample of at least 8 ounces for examination, together with a statement of the formula employed and a guaranty that the product will be maintained of a quality uniform with the sample submitted.

2. To prevent confusion, each product shall bear a distinctive trade name or brand, together with the name of the manufacturer or dis-

¹ This substance sometimes is loosely termed "chloride of lime."

tributor.² There shall be no mention of the United States Department of Agriculture or of the Bureau of Animal Industry on the labels, containers, or printed matter accompanying products permitted to be used in official disinfection.

3. The product shall at all times conform to specifications for composition and performance issued by the chief of the bureau.³

INSPECTION OF SHIPMENTS IN TRANSIT

SECTION 7. All persons and corporations having control of the interstate transportation of livestock shall, when directed by a bureau inspector so to do, stop the same in transit for inspection, and if any of such animals are found upon such inspection to be infected with any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease or to have been exposed to such infection, the person or corporation having control of the transportation of such animals shall, upon receipt of an order from a bureau inspector so to do, cease the carriage, transportation, or moving of such animals unless such carriage, transportation, or moving can be accomplished in accordance with the regulations governing the interstate movement of animals infected with or which have been exposed to the infection of such disease, and in all cases after the discovery of such infection or exposure thereto such animals shall be handled in accordance with such regulations.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS TO PREVENT SPREAD OF DISEASE

SECTION 8. When, in order to prevent the spread of any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease, it becomes necessary to slaughter any diseased or exposed livestock, and the purchase of such livestock by the United States is authorized by law and an appropriation is available therefor, the value of the livestock shall be ascertained and compensation made therefor in accordance with the orders or regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture.

MOVEMENT FROM QUARANTINED TO FREE AREA AND SHIPMENT THEREFROM

SECTION 9. No livestock shall be shipped, trailed, driven, or hauled in private conveyance from the quarantined area in any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia to the free area in the same State, Territory, or the District of Columbia and subsequently delivered to a transportation company for shipment to any other State, Territory, or the District of Columbia without complying with all Federal and State regulations pertaining to such movements.

INSPECTION AND CERTIFICATION OF ANIMALS FOR INTERSTATE MOVEMENT

SECTION 10. *Paragraph 1.* When animals are inspected and certified by a bureau inspector, assistance and proper facilities for restraining them shall be provided in order that a careful inspection may be made, and the inspector while making the inspection shall not be interfered with in any manner; otherwise inspection will be immediately discontinued.

² Employees of the Bureau of Animal Industry will be informed in Service and Regulatory Announcements or otherwise of the trade names of saponified cresol solutions permitted to be used in official disinfection.

³ Copies of approved standards for composition and performance may be obtained from the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, Washington, D. C.

Paragraph 2. Whenever inspection or treatment and the issuance of a certificate, statement, test chart, or other writing showing the performance of such inspection or treatment and the result thereof is required by any of these regulations as a condition precedent to the movement interstate of any animal or class of animals, or any animal or class of animals is so required to be accompanied in interstate movement by such certificate, statement, test chart, or other writing, no such animal or animals shall be moved interstate unless and until the following requirements are also complied with:

(a) In the case of such movement by a common carrier issuing waybills or other form or forms of billing covering the movement, the said certificate, statement, test chart, or other writing shall be delivered to such carrier at the time the animal or animals are delivered for shipment, and shall become the property of the carrier, and be by such carrier attached to the billing covering the transportation of such animal or animals, and accompanying such billing to destination, and be filed with such billing for future reference.

(b) In case of such movement otherwise than by common carrier issuing waybills or other form or forms of billing, the said certificate, statement, test chart, or other writing shall accompany the animal or animals to destination and be delivered to the consignees, or, in case the consignor and consignee is the same person, to the first purchaser purchasing during or after such movement in interstate commerce, or to the person to whom the animal or animals are delivered.

INTERSTATE MOVEMENT OF DEAD ANIMALS PROHIBITED

SECTION 11. No dead animal shall be transported, offered, or accepted for transportation in the same car with live animals from the original point of shipment in any State or Territory or the District of Columbia to or through any other State, Territory, or the District of Columbia.

REGULATION 2.—TO PREVENT THE SPREAD OF SPLENETIC, SOUTHERN, OR TEXAS FEVER IN CATTLE⁴

SECTION 1. No cattle, horses, mules, or asses infested with ticks (*Margaropus annulatus*) or exposed to tick infestation shall be shipped, trailed, driven, or otherwise moved interstate for any purpose except as hereinafter provided.

INTERSTATE SHIPMENTS OF CATTLE FOR IMMEDIATE SLAUGHTER

SECTION 2. *Paragraph 1.* Interstate shipments of cattle from points in the quarantined area may be made at any time by rail or boat for immediate slaughter: *Provided*, That the proper official of the State, Territory, or the District of Columbia to which the shipment is destined has granted permission for the acceptance and handling of southern cattle: *And provided further*, That in their movement the provisions contained in sections 2, 3, and 12, herein-

⁴ A "rule to prevent the spread of splenetic fever in cattle" is in effect throughout the entire year. This rule prescribes the quarantined area in the respective States, and should be considered in connection with these regulations. Copies of the rule may be obtained from the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, Washington, D. C.

after set out in this regulation, are strictly observed and complied with.

Paragraph 2. The transportation companies shall securely affix to and maintain upon both sides of all cars carrying interstate shipments of southern cattle durable placards, not less than $5\frac{1}{2}$ by 8 inches in size, on which shall be printed with permanent black ink and in boldfaced letters not less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height, the words "SOUTHERN CATTLE." These placards shall also show the name of the place from which the shipment was made, the date of the shipment (which must correspond to the date of the waybills and other papers), the name of the transportation company, and the name of the place of destination. The carrier issuing the waybills, conductors' manifests, memoranda, and bills of lading pertaining to such shipments shall plainly write or stamp upon the face of each such paper the words "SOUTHERN CATTLE." If for any reason the placards required by this regulation have not been affixed to the car as aforesaid, or the placards have been removed, destroyed, or rendered illegible, or the cattle are rebilled or are transferred to other cars or boats, the placards shall be immediately affixed or replaced by the carrier, and the new waybills shall be marked as aforesaid by the carrier issuing them, the intention being that the billing accompanying the shipment shall be marked and the car placarded "SOUTHERN CATTLE" from the time such shipments leave the initial shipping points until they are unloaded at destination and the cars or boats are cleaned and disinfected as required by section 12 of this regulation.

Paragraph 3. No cattle, other than southern cattle, shall be placed in any car or boat containing an interstate shipment of southern cattle, and no interstate shipment of southern cattle shall be made to any point in the free area unless proper facilities have been provided at such point for unloading such cattle directly into pens specifically provided and reserved for such cattle.

Paragraph 4. If, for any reason, such as unavoidable delays or wrecks, it is necessary to unload southern cattle which are being transported interstate as "SOUTHERN CATTLE" into pens or yards which have not been specially provided and reserved for that purpose, as hereinafter indicated, or to transfer the cattle to another car, the car from which the transfer is made and the premises shall be disinfected as provided by section 12 of this regulation, and the transportation company shall immediately report the transaction by telegraph to the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, Washington, D. C. Such report shall include the information indicated below:

- (a) Nature of emergency.
- (b) Place where cattle were unloaded.
- (c) Original points of shipment and destination.
- (d) Number and initials of the original car; also number and initials of the car into which the cattle are reloaded in case the original car is not used.

Paragraph 5. The regulations relating to the movement of cattle of the quarantined area and other southern cattle, as prescribed by the proper officers of the State of destination, shall be carefully observed.

SECTION 3. Southern cattle received at destination outside of the quarantined area, or which in course of interstate transportation are unloaded at a point not within the quarantined area to be fed, watered, rested, or for other purposes, shall be handled over platforms, chutes, and alleys and placed in yards reserved for southern cattle, and such quarantine yards shall not be used for other livestock. Such yards, alleys, chutes, and platforms shall be constructed and maintained in accordance with the specifications set out below:

(a) The outside fences inclosing such quarantine yards, and the fences on either side of the alleys, chutes, and platforms leading thereto, shall be tight board fences, not less than 6 feet high on the inside.

(b) If such yards, alleys, chutes, and platforms are adjacent to yards, alleys, chutes, and platforms for cattle other than southern, there shall be between them a space not less than 10 feet wide, which shall be inaccessible to livestock. This space shall be limited on each side by the 6-foot fence required by specification (a). The remaining space around such yards shall be limited as in specification (c) following.

(c) If such yards, alleys, chutes, and platforms are isolated from other yards, alleys, chutes, or platforms, there shall be built and maintained outside thereof, on all sides to which cattle of the vicinity might otherwise approach, a well-constructed, cattle-proof fence not less than 5 feet high and not less than 15 feet from the 6-foot fence required by specification (a).

(d) The only means of egress from yards for southern cattle in transit shall be by way of the alleys, chutes, and platforms inclosed by 6-foot fences, as required by specification (a), to cars for reforwarding, and under no circumstances shall there exist any connection between such yards and the yards for cattle other than southern cattle or other adjacent premises.

(e) The yards reserved for southern cattle shall be so located, or such drainage facilities shall be provided therefor, that water therefrom will not flow onto the adjacent property.

(f) The yards reserved for southern cattle shall be marked by a conspicuous sign bearing the words "QUARANTINE YARDS" or "QUARANTINE PENS" in letters not less than 10 inches in height.

INTERSTATE MOVEMENT OF CATTLE FOR PURPOSES OTHER THAN IMMEDIATE SLAUGHTER

SECTION 4. *Paragraph 1.* Cattle of the quarantined area, or other cattle exposed to or infested with ticks (*Margaropus annulatus*), which have been properly dipped twice, with an interval of from 7 to 12 days, in a permitted arsenical solution at a public stockyards where proper facilities for dipping are maintained or at a designated dipping station, or which have been otherwise treated at such public stockyards or designated dipping station, under the supervision of a bureau inspector, in a manner approved by the Secretary of Agriculture, and which have been certified by the said inspector to be free from ticks, may be moved interstate for any purpose: *Provided*, That the requirements set forth in paragraph 4 of this section are fully complied with.

Paragraph 2. Cattle in areas where tick eradication is being systematically conducted in cooperation with the State authorities, which on inspection by a bureau inspector are found to be apparently free from ticks, may, after one dipping in an approved arsenical solution under the supervision of a bureau inspector and certification by the said inspector, be shipped or transported interstate for any purpose: *Provided*, That the conditions are such that the cattle may be moved to the free area or to a transportation line without exposure to infection: *And provided further*, That the requirements set forth in paragraph 4 of this section are fully complied with.

Paragraph 3. Cattle located in areas where tick eradication is being conducted in cooperation with the State authorities, and which are on premises shown by the official records of systematic tick eradication to be free from ticks, may, upon inspection and certification by a bureau inspector, be moved interstate for any purpose without dipping: *Provided*, That the conditions are such that the cattle may be moved to the free area or to a transportation line without exposure to infection, and the requirements set forth under (a) and (b) of paragraph 4 of this section are fully complied with.

Paragraph 4. (a) All interstate movements of inspected and certified and dipped and certified cattle shall be accompanied to final destination by a certificate of a bureau inspector (which certificate shall show that the cattle so being moved have been dipped as required by paragraph 1 or by paragraph 2 hereof, and are free of ticks, or have been inspected as required by paragraph 3 hereof, and are free of ticks); all such certificates shall be handled, delivered, kept, and preserved in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 2 of section 10 of Regulation 1 of this order; and all such cattle shall be handled through noninfectious pens, alleys, and chutes, and when shipped shall be loaded into clean and disinfected cars, and shall not be unloaded in the quarantined area except at such points reserved for noninfested cattle as may from time to time be authorized by the bureau.

(b) All such interstate movements of inspected or dipped and certified cattle are subject to such restrictions, which are not inconsistent with these regulations, as may be imposed at destination by the officials of the State, Territory, or the District of Columbia.

(c) Cattle of the quarantined area shall be considered infested and shall not be placed in noninfectious pens or premises until after the final inspection or dipping.

(d) The dipping of cattle for interstate movement shall be done only in a permitted dip and at places where proper facilities are provided for dipping and for handling the cattle in a manner to prevent exposure to infection after the final dipping. Cattle which are to be dipped shall, prior to dipping, be given an opportunity to drink sufficient water to quench their thirst, be carefully handled, and not dipped while they are in a heated or exhausted condition. The department disclaims responsibility for any loss or damage resulting from the dipping. The dip at present permitted by the department is an arsenical solution which shall at all times show a minimum of twenty-two hundredths per cent of arsenious oxid in solution, as indicated by the bureau field test for the arsenical dip.

ping bath.⁵ A proprietary brand of arsenical solution may be used in official dipping only after specific permission therefor has been issued by the bureau; and no dip will hereafter be given department permission for official use in the dipping of cattle for ticks unless it has been shown to the satisfaction of the bureau (1) that the strength of the bath prepared therefrom may be satisfactorily determined in the field by a practical portable testing outfit; (2) that under actual field conditions the dipping of cattle in a bath of definite strength will effectually eradicate ticks without injury to the animals dipped.

(e) When deemed advisable and upon recommendation by the proper livestock sanitary authorities, designated dipping stations may be approved by the chief of bureau as points at which cattle of the quarantined area of the State in which said station is located may be inspected, dipped, and certified for interstate movement: *Provided*, That the facilities furnished shall include a properly equipped dipping vat, noninfectious pens constructed in accordance with section 5 of this regulation, paved or floored alleys, chutes, and pens, and a roofed or covered section of pens of sufficient size to protect all dipped animals from exposure to rain or hot sun.

UNLOADING NONINFECTED CATTLE FOR REST, FEED, AND WATER

SECTION 5. *Paragraph 1.* Cattle of the free area, and cattle of the quarantined area when properly dipped, inspected, and certified in accordance with this regulation, which are transported interstate by rail through the quarantined area shall not be unloaded therein for rest, feed, and water unless they are unloaded into properly equipped noninfectious pens set apart for such cattle at such points as may from time to time be authorized by the bureau: *Provided*, That southern cattle, when unloaded in a quarantined area, shall not be unloaded into noninfectious pens, but may be unloaded into other pens. Such noninfectious pens and the platforms, chutes, and alleys leading thereto shall be constructed and maintained in accordance with the specifications set out below:

(a) The outside fences inclosing such pens, and the fences on either side of the alleys, chutes, and platforms leading thereto, shall be tight board fences not less than 6 feet high on the inside.

(b) If such pens, alleys, chutes, and platforms are adjacent to pens, alleys, chutes, and platforms for southern cattle there shall be between them a space not less than 10 feet wide, which shall be inaccessible to livestock. This space shall be limited on each side by the 6-foot fence required by specification (a). The remaining space around such yards shall be limited as in specification (c) following.

(c) If such pens, alleys, chutes, and platforms are isolated from other pens, alleys, chutes, or platforms, there shall be built and maintained outside thereof on all sides to which cattle of the vicinity might otherwise approach a cattle-proof fence not less than 5 feet high and not less than 15 feet from the 6-foot fence required by specification (a).

⁵ Bulletin No. 76 of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

(d) The only means of egress from such pens shall be by way of the alleys, chutes, and platforms inclosed by 6-foot fences as required by specification (a), to cars for reforwarding; and under no circumstances shall there exist any connection between such pens and the pens for southern cattle or other adjacent premises.

(e) Such noninfectious premises shall be so located, or such drainage facilities shall be provided therefor, that water from the surrounding area will not flow on to or through them.

(f) Such pens shall be marked by a conspicuous sign bearing the words "NONINFECTIOUS PENS" in letters not less than 10 inches in height.

Paragraph 2. The hay, straw, or similar materials required for feed and bedding in such noninfectious pens shall be shipped in noninfectious cars from points outside of the quarantined area so handled that they may not become infectious.

MOVEMENT OF CATTLE FROM QUARANTINED TO FREE AREA AND SHIPMENT THEREFROM

SECTION 6. No person, firm, or corporation shall deliver for transportation, transport, drive on foot, or otherwise move interstate from the free area of any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia any cattle which have been moved from the quarantined area of the same State, Territory, or the District of Columbia into such free area: *Provided, however,* That such cattle may be delivered for transportation, transported, driven on foot, or otherwise moved interstate for the purposes for which the shipment, transportation, or other movement interstate of cattle of the quarantined area and other southern cattle is permitted by these regulations, provided that in such shipment and transportation or other movement the requirements of these regulations governing the shipment and transportation or other movement of cattle of the quarantined area and other southern cattle are strictly complied with: *And provided further,* That this section shall not apply to cattle of the quarantined area which, before being moved into the free area, are certified by a bureau inspector as free of ticks and are accompanied by such certificate in their shipment and transportation or other movement interstate.

YARDING TICK-INFESTED OR EXPOSED CATTLE IN FREE AREAS

SECTION 7. *Paragraph 1.* Stockyard companies in the free area receiving interstate shipments of cattle infested with the tick *Margaropus annulatus* shall place the said cattle in pens set aside for the use of southern cattle, and transportation companies outside of the quarantined area are required to clean and disinfect, in accordance with the requirements of this regulation, all cars and boats used in interstate transportation which have contained the infested cattle.

Paragraph 2. If cattle of the free area be driven over platforms, chutes, or alleys or placed in the yards reserved for southern cattle, or are unloaded in the quarantined area into other than "non-infectious pens," such cattle shall thereafter be treated in all respects as southern cattle; likewise, if cattle of the quarantined area or originating on quarantined, infected, or exposed premises are moved

to a point in the free area or from such quarantined, infected, or exposed premises without first having been treated as required by this regulation for movement as noninfested cattle, the stock pens, cars, and other premises, and any cattle which may have come in contact therewith, shall be considered in all respects as quarantined premises and cattle until treated in accordance with this regulation.

SHIPMENTS OF PINE STRAW, GRASS, OR LITTER FROM QUARANTINED AREA

SECTION 8. Pine straw, grass, or similar litter collected from tick-infested pastures, ranges, or premises may disseminate the contagion of splenetic, southern, or Texas fever; therefore pine straw, grass, or similar litter originating in the quarantined area shall not be transported or moved interstate therefrom or used as packing material or car bedding for commodities or livestock to be transported or moved from the quarantined area of any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia to or through the free area of any other State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, unless such material is first disinfected in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 3, section 12, of this regulation.

EXHIBITION OF NONINFECTED CATTLE IN THE QUARANTINED AREA

SECTION 9. The exhibition of noninfected cattle at fairs or exhibitions in the quarantined area and their reshipment to the free area without dipping may, by written order of the chief of bureau, be permitted: *Provided*, That the cattle shall be handled under such conditions as may be prescribed in each case to preclude any danger of the spread of infection.

SHIPMENT FROM QUARANTINED YARDS

SECTION 10. No person, firm, or corporation shall deliver, or receive for transportation, transport, drive on foot, or otherwise move any southern cattle interstate from "quarantined yards" except in the manner permitted by and according to the provisions, conditions, and restrictions of these regulations governing the movement of such cattle.

HORSES, MULES, AND ASSES INFESTED WITH OR EXPOSED TO CATTLE TICKS

SECTION 11. Horses, mules, and asses which are infested with ticks (*Margaropus annulatus*) or exposed to tick infestation shall not be moved interstate unless they are treated in accordance with the requirements set forth in this regulation governing the interstate movement of southern cattle.

CLEANING AND DISINFECTING CARS, BOATS, AND PREMISES

SECTION 12. *Paragraph 1.* Cars or boats which have carried southern cattle interstate shall be cleaned and disinfected under bureau supervision, in accordance with Regulation 1, sections 4, 5, and 6, by the final carrier at destination as soon as possible after unloading and before the same are moved or permitted to be moved from such final destination for any purpose. When the cattle are destined to points at which bureau inspection and proper facilities are

maintained the cars shall be cleaned and disinfected at such points. When the cattle are destined to points at which bureau inspection is not maintained the transportation company shall seal, bill, and forward the infectious cars to a point at which bureau inspection is maintained and agreed upon between the transportation company and the bureau, and shall there clean and disinfect the said cars under bureau supervision. When the cattle are destined to points at which bureau inspection is maintained, but at which proper facilities can not be provided, the transportation company may, upon permission first secured from the bureau, seal, bill, and forward the cars to a point at which bureau inspection is maintained and proper facilities are provided, and there clean and disinfect the said cars under bureau supervision.

Paragraph 2. Cars which have carried southern cattle within the quarantined area of any State shall be cleaned and disinfected in accordance with Regulation 1, sections 5 and 6, before being moved interstate; but this requirement shall not apply to cars used for the transportation interstate of southern cattle intended for immediate slaughter.

Paragraph 3. The litter and manure removed from cars, boats, or other vehicles and from pens, chutes, alleys, or other premises or inclosures which have contained southern cattle shall be destroyed or disinfected under bureau supervision by saturating it with any permitted disinfectant (see Regulation 1, section 6), or otherwise disposed of under permission from the chief of the bureau.

REGULATION 3.—TO PREVENT THE SPREAD OF SCABIES IN CATTLE

MOVEMENT OF CATTLE AFFECTED WITH SCABIES

SECTION 1. *Paragraph 1.* No cattle affected with or exposed to scabies shall be shipped, trailed, driven, or otherwise moved interstate for any purpose except as hereinafter provided.

Paragraph 2. No cattle shall be shipped, trailed, or moved interstate from the area quarantined for the disease of scabies in cattle except as hereinafter provided.

SHIPMENTS FOR IMMEDIATE SLAUGHTER

SECTION 2. *Paragraph 1.* Cattle affected with scabies which have been dipped once in a permitted dip under the supervision of a bureau inspector within 10 days of the date of shipment, and are accompanied by a certificate issued by the said inspector, may be shipped or transported interstate for immediate slaughter to a recognized slaughtering center, provided that the following conditions are strictly observed and complied with:

- (a) They shall not be diverted en route.
- (b) They shall be slaughtered or again dipped within 14 days from the date of the first dipping.
- (c) The cars shall be placarded and the billing shall be marked "DIPPED SCABBY CATTLE," in accordance with section 4 of this regulation.

Paragraph 2. Cattle of the free area not visibly diseased with scabies, but which may be part of a diseased herd, may be shipped

or transported interstate for immediate slaughter to any recognized slaughtering center where separate pens are provided for yarding exposed cattle: *Provided*, That the following conditions are strictly observed and complied with:

(a) The cars in which the cattle are transported shall be placarded and the billing accompanying the shipment shall be marked "CATTLE EXPOSED TO SCABIES," in accordance with section 4 of this regulation.

(b) The cattle shall be placed in yards or pens other than those in which cattle free from disease or exposure thereto are handled.

Paragraph 3. Cattle of herds of the quarantined area which are not diseased with scabies may be shipped, transported, or otherwise moved interstate for immediate slaughter, upon inspection by a bureau inspector and when accompanied by a certificate from such inspector showing the cattle to be free from disease.

SHIPMENTS FOR PURPOSES OTHER THAN SLAUGHTER

SECTION 3. *Paragraph 1.* Cattle affected with scabies may be shipped interstate for purposes other than slaughter if dipped twice in a permitted dip, 10 to 14 days apart, under the supervision of a bureau inspector, and so certified by such inspector, or such cattle may be so shipped if dipped once in a permitted dip under bureau supervision at the point of origin, provided arrangements have been made for the second dipping, under bureau supervision, en route or at destination within 10 to 14 days after the first dipping. If shipped in the latter manner the cars containing the cattle shall be placarded and the billing shall be marked "DIPPED SCABBY CATTLE," in accordance with section 4 of this regulation.

Paragraph 2. Cattle of the quarantined or free area not visibly diseased with scabies, but which are known to be part of a diseased herd or to have come in contact with diseased cattle or infectious cars or premises, may be shipped interstate for purposes other than slaughter if dipped once at the point of origin, under the supervision of a bureau inspector, in a permitted dip, or the cattle may be dipped en route by special permission first had and obtained from the chief of the bureau; but in such event the cars shall be placarded and the billing shall be marked "CATTLE EXPOSED TO SCABIES," in accordance with section 4 of this regulation, and the cattle shall be placed in yards or pens other than those in which cattle free from disease or exposure thereto are handled.

Paragraph 3. Cattle of herds of the quarantined area which are not diseased with scabies may be shipped or transported interstate for any purpose upon inspection by a bureau inspector and when accompanied by a certificate from such inspector showing the cattle to be free from disease or exposure thereto.

PLACARDING CARS AND MARKING BILLING

SECTION 4. When cattle are shipped as "DIPPED SCABBY CATTLE," or "CATTLE EXPOSED TO SCABIES," the transportation companies shall securely affix to and maintain upon both sides of each car carrying such cattle a durable, conspicuous placard, not less than $5\frac{1}{2}$ by 8 inches in size, on which shall be printed with permanent black ink in boldfaced letters, not less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in

height, the words, "DIPPED SCABBY CATTLE," or "CATTLE EXPOSED TO SCABIES," as the case may be. These placards shall also show the name of the place from which the shipment was made, the date of the shipment (which must correspond to the date of the waybills and other papers), the name of the transportation company, and the name of the place of destination. The carrier issuing the waybills, conductors' manifests, memoranda, and bills of lading pertaining to such shipments shall plainly write or stamp upon the face of each such paper the words "DIPPED SCABBY CATTLE," or "CATTLE EXPOSED TO SCABIES," as the case may be. If for any reason the placards required by this regulation have not been affixed to the car as aforesaid, or the placards have been removed, destroyed, or rendered illegible, or the cattle are re-billed or are transferred to other cars or boats, the placards shall be immediately affixed or replaced by the carrier, and the new waybills shall be marked as aforesaid by the carrier issuing them, the intention being that the billing accompanying the shipment shall be marked and the car containing the cattle shall be placarded "DIPPED SCABBY CATTLE," or "CATTLE EXPOSED TO SCABIES," as the case may be, from the time of shipment until the cattle arrive at destination or point of dipping and the disposition of the cars is indicated by a bureau inspector.

MOVEMENT FROM QUARANTINED TO FREE AREA AND SHIPMENT THEREFROM

SECTION 5. No person, firm, or corporation shall deliver for transportation, transport, drive on foot, or otherwise move interstate from the free area of any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia any cattle which have been moved from the quarantined area of the same State, Territory, or the District of Columbia into such free area: *Provided, however,* That such cattle may be delivered for transportation, transported, driven on foot, or otherwise moved interstate for the purposes for which the shipment, transportation, or other movement interstate of cattle of the quarantined area is permitted by these regulations, provided that in such shipment and transportation or other movement the requirements of these regulations governing the shipment and transportation or other movement of cattle of the quarantined area are strictly complied with: *And provided further,* That this section shall not apply to cattle of the quarantined area which, before being moved into the free area, are certified by a bureau inspector as free from disease and are accompanied by such certificate in their shipment and transportation or other movement interstate.

CATTLE INFECTED OR EXPOSED DURING TRANSIT

SECTION 6. *Paragraph 1.* Should healthy cattle in transit from a State not quarantined by the Secretary of Agriculture for scabies in cattle be unloaded en route and placed in infectious premises, they shall be treated as exposed cattle, and their further movement shall be subject to the provisions of this regulation.

Paragraph 2. Cattle shipped interstate under a certificate from a bureau inspector, or other cattle which are found en route to be affected with scabies or to have been exposed thereto, shall there-

after be handled as diseased or exposed cattle, as provided by this regulation, and the cars or other vehicles and the chutes, alleys, and pens which have been occupied by diseased animals shall be cleaned and disinfected as provided in Regulation 1, sections 4, 5, and 6.

SHIPMENTS FROM PUBLIC STOCKYARDS

SECTION 7. No cattle shall be shipped or moved interstate from any public stockyards where an inspector of the bureau is stationed for the inspection of livestock for communicable diseases without a certificate issued by the said inspector showing that the cattle are free from contagious disease or have been properly dipped: *Provided*, That this restriction shall not apply to shipments of cattle unloaded in transit for feed, water, and rest, and not offered for sale. If diseased cattle are introduced into the noninfectious yards or portions thereof, the chutes, alleys, and pens used by them shall be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected.

PERMITTED DIPS

SECTION 8. Paragraph 1. The dips at present permitted by the department for the treatment, under bureau supervision, of cattle affected with or exposed to scabies are as follows:

Lime-sulphur dip, made in the proportion of 12 pounds of unslaked lime (or 16 pounds of commercial hydrated lime, not air-slaked lime) and 24 pounds of flowers of sulphur or sulphur flour to 100 gallons of water.

Nicotin dip, containing not less than five one-hundredths of 1 per cent of nicotin.

The dipping bath should be used at a temperature of 95° to 105° F., and must at all times be maintained at a strength of not less than 2 per cent of "sulphid sulphur" in the case of the lime-sulphur dip, and not less than five one-hundredths of 1 per cent of nicotin in the case of the nicotin dip, as indicated by the field tests for such baths approved by the bureau.⁶

Paragraph 2. A proprietary brand of lime-sulphur solution or nicotin solution may be used in official dipping only after specific permission therefor has been issued by the bureau. No dip other than the lime-sulphur dip or the nicotin dip will hereafter be given department permission for use in official dipping of cattle for scabies unless it has been shown to the satisfaction of the bureau (1) that the strength of the bath prepared therefrom may be satisfactorily determined in the field by a practical portable testing outfit; (2) that under actual field conditions the dipping of cattle in a bath of definite strength will effectually eradicate scabies infection without injury to the animals dipped.

DISINFECTION OF CARS, VEHICLES, AND PREMISES

SECTION 9. Cars and other vehicles, yards, pens, sheds, chutes, or other premises which have contained cattle of a consignment in which scabies is found shall be cleaned and disinfected in accordance with the provisions of sections 4, 5, and 6 of Regulation 1.

⁶The field test for lime-sulphur dipping baths is described in U. S. Department of Agriculture Bulletin 163. A field test outfit at present approved by the bureau for nicotin dipping baths is that designated for the purpose of identification as "Field test outfit N-3."

REGULATION 4.—TO PREVENT THE SPREAD OF SCABIES IN SHEEP⁷

INTERSTATE MOVEMENT OF SHEEP

SECTION 1. *Paragraph 1.* No sheep affected with or exposed to scabies shall be shipped, trailed, driven, or otherwise moved interstate for any purpose except as hereinafter provided.

Paragraph 2. No sheep shall be shipped, trailed, driven, or otherwise moved interstate from the area quarantined for the disease of scabies in sheep except as hereinafter provided.

Paragraph 3. All the sheep in a certain flock or shipment in which the disease of scabies is present shall be classed as diseased sheep, and none of them shall be offered for interstate shipment until dipped as hereinafter provided. The practice of "picking" a flock—that is, removing any sheep which are visibly diseased and then offering any portion of the remaining sheep for either inspection or interstate shipment, or both—is directly and positively prohibited.

SHIPMENTS FOR IMMEDIATE SLAUGHTER

SECTION 2. *Paragraph 1.* Sheep affected with scabies which have been dipped once in a permitted dip under the supervision of a bureau inspector within 10 days of the date of shipment may be shipped or transported interstate for immediate slaughter to a recognized slaughtering center, provided that the following conditions are strictly observed and complied with:

(a) The sheep shall not be diverted en route.
(b) The sheep shall be slaughtered or again dipped within 14 days from the date of the first dipping.

(c) The cars or boats containing the sheep shall be placarded and the billing shall be marked "DIPPED SCABBY SHEEP," in accordance with paragraph 3 of this section.

(d) Upon arrival at a public stockyards the sheep shall be placed in a portion of the stockyards set aside for the receipt of such sheep, and not permitted to mingle with other animals until such time as they are disposed of for slaughter or are again dipped and certified for further interstate movement for purposes other than immediate slaughter.

Paragraph 2. Sheep that are not diseased with scabies, but which have been exposed to the contagion of the disease, may be shipped or transported interstate by rail, without dipping, to a recognized slaughtering center for immediate slaughter, provided that the cars are placarded and the billing is marked "EXPOSED SHEEP FOR SLAUGHTER," in accordance with paragraph 3 of this section.

Paragraph 3. When sheep are shipped for slaughter in accordance with either paragraph 1 or paragraph 2 of this section, the transportation companies shall securely affix to and maintain upon both sides of each car carrying such sheep a durable and conspicuous

⁷A "rule to prevent the spread of scabies in sheep" is in effect throughout the entire year. This rule prescribes the quarantined area in the respective States, and should be considered in connection with these regulations. Copies of the rule may be obtained from the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, Washington, D. C.

placard, not less than 5½ by 8 inches in size, on which shall be printed with permanent black ink in boldfaced letters, not less than 1½ inches in height, the words "DIPPED SCABBY SHEEP" or "EXPOSED SHEEP FOR SLAUGHTER," as the case may be. These placards shall also show the name of the place from which the shipment was made, the date of the shipment (which must correspond to the date of the waybills and other papers), the name of the transportation company, and the name of the place of destination. The carrier issuing the waybills, conductors' manifests, memoranda, and bills of lading pertaining to such shipments shall plainly write or stamp upon the face of each such paper the words "DIPPED SCABBY SHEEP" or "EXPOSED SHEEP FOR SLAUGHTER," as the case may be. If for any reason the placards required by this regulation have not been affixed to the car as aforesaid, or the placards have been removed, destroyed, or rendered illegible, or the sheep are rebilled or are transferred to other cars or boats, the placards shall be immediately affixed or replaced by the carrier and the new waybills shall be marked as aforesaid by the carrier issuing them, the intention being that the billing accompanying the shipment shall be marked and the car containing the sheep shall be placarded "DIPPED SCABBY SHEEP" or "EXPOSED SHEEP FOR SLAUGHTER," as the case may be, from the time of shipment until the sheep arrive at destination and the disposition of the cars is indicated by a bureau inspector.

SHIPMENTS FOR PURPOSES OTHER THAN SLAUGHTER

SECTION 3. Paragraph 1. Sheep affected with scabies may be shipped interstate for any purpose after they have been dipped twice, 10 to 14 days apart, in a permitted dip under the supervision of a bureau inspector and are so certified by such inspector.

Paragraph 2. Sheep that are not diseased with scabies, but which have been exposed to the contagion of the disease, may be shipped, transported, or otherwise moved interstate for purposes other than slaughter after they have been dipped once in a permitted dip under the supervision of a bureau inspector and are certified by such inspector to be free from the disease.

Paragraph 3. Sheep in those States of the quarantined area with which the department is cooperating in the eradication of scabies, and which are not affected with and have not been exposed to such disease, may be shipped, transported, or otherwise moved interstate for any purpose after they have been inspected by a bureau inspector and found to be free from the disease or exposure thereto and when accompanied by a certificate from the said inspector to that effect.

Paragraph 4. Sheep in those States of the quarantined area with which the department is not cooperating in the eradication of scabies, and which are not affected with and have not been exposed to such disease, may be shipped interstate for any purpose if dipped once in accordance with this regulation at stations where dipping facilities are provided and bureau inspection is maintained.

MOVEMENT FROM QUARANTINED TO FREE AREA AND SHIPMENT THEREFROM

SECTION 4. No person, firm, or corporation shall deliver for transportation, transport, drive on foot, or otherwise move interstate from the free area of any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia any sheep which have been moved from the quarantined area of the same State, Territory, or the District of Columbia into such free area: *Provided, however,* That such sheep may be delivered for transportation, transported, driven on foot, or otherwise moved interstate for the purposes for which the shipment, transportation, or other movement interstate of sheep of the quarantined area is permitted by these regulations, provided that in such shipment and transportation or other movement the requirements of these regulations governing the shipment and transportation or other movement of sheep of the quarantined area are strictly complied with: *And provided further,* That this section shall not apply to sheep of the quarantined area which, before being moved into the free area, are certified by a bureau inspector as free from disease and are accompanied by such certificate in their shipment and transportation or other movement interstate.

SHEEP INFECTED OR EXPOSED IN TRANSIT

SECTION 5. Paragraph 1. If sheep free from scabies and exposure thereto be unloaded while in the course of interstate transportation on infectious premises, they shall thereafter be treated as exposed sheep and their further movement shall be subject to the provisions of this regulation.

Paragraph 2. Sheep shipped interstate under a certificate from a bureau inspector, or other sheep which are found en route to be affected with scabies or to have been exposed thereto, shall thereafter be handled as diseased or exposed sheep, as provided by this regulation, and the cars or other vehicles, and the chutes, alleys, and pens which have been occupied by diseased sheep shall be cleaned and disinfected, as provided in Regulation 1, sections 4, 5, and 6.

SHIPMENTS FROM PUBLIC STOCKYARDS

SECTION 6. Paragraph 1. Except as provided in this section no sheep shall be shipped or moved interstate from public stockyards, unless for immediate slaughter, without dipping. Where, however, a part or all of the stockyards is reserved and set apart for the reception of noninfected shipments of sheep and is kept free of disease, sheep may be shipped interstate from the noninfectious yards or portions thereof without dipping. If diseased sheep are introduced into the noninfected yards or portions thereof, the chutes, alleys, and pens occupied by the said sheep shall be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected.

Paragraph 2. No sheep shall be shipped or moved interstate from any public stockyards where a bureau inspector is stationed for the inspection of livestock for communicable diseases without a certificate issued by such inspector showing that the sheep are free from contagious disease or have been properly dipped: *Provided,* That this restriction shall not apply to shipments of sheep unloaded in transit for feed, water, and rest, and not offered for sale.

PERMITTED DIPS

SECTION 7. *Paragraph 1.* The dips at present permitted by the department for the treatment, under bureau supervision, of sheep affected with or exposed to scabies are as follows:

Lime-sulphur dip made in the proportion of 8 pounds of unslaked lime (or 11 pounds of commercial hydrated lime, not air-slaked lime) and 24 pounds of flowers of sulphur or sulphur flour to 100 gallons of water.

Nicotin dip containing not less than five one-hundredths of 1 per cent of nicotin.

The dipping bath should be used at a temperature of 95° to 105° F., and must at all times be maintained at a strength of not less than 1½ per cent of "sulphid sulphur" in the case of the lime-sulphur dip, and not less than five one-hundredths of 1 per cent of nicotin in the case of the nicotin dip, as indicated by the field tests for such baths approved⁸ by the bureau.

Paragraph 2. A proprietary brand of lime-sulphur solution or nicotin solution may be used in official dipping only after specific permission therefor has been issued by the bureau. No dip other than the lime-sulphur dip or the nicotin dip will hereafter be given department permission for use in official dipping of sheep for scabies, unless it has been shown to the satisfaction of the bureau (1) that the strength of the bath prepared therefrom may be satisfactorily determined in the field by a practical portable testing outfit; (2) that under actual field conditions the dipping of sheep in a bath of definite strength will effectually eradicate scabies infection without injury to the animals dipped.

DISINFECTION OF CARS, VEHICLES, AND PREMISES

SECTION 8. Cars and other vehicles, yards, pens, sheds, and chutes which have contained diseased sheep shall be cleaned and disinfected in accordance with the provisions of Regulation 1, sections 4, 5, and 6.

REGULATION 5.—TO PREVENT THE SPREAD OF DOURINE IN IN HORSES AND ASSES

MOVEMENT OF ANIMALS FROM QUARANTINED AREAS

SECTION 1. No horses or asses shall be offered for interstate shipment, shipped, transported, driven, or trailed or otherwise moved interstate from an area quarantined by the Secretary of Agriculture for dourine, without bureau inspection and certification of freedom from the disease for the purpose of the particular movement. Owners and custodians of horses or asses for whom inspection is made shall provide such reasonable facilities and render such assistance as may be required by the inspector.

BREEDING ANIMALS IN QUARANTINED AREAS

SECTION 2. If stallions or jacks shall be allowed to run at large in an area quarantined by the Secretary of Agriculture for dourine,

⁸ The field test for lime-sulphur dipping baths is described in U. S. Department of Agriculture Bulletin 163. A field test outfit at present approved by the bureau for nicotin dipping baths is that designated for the purpose of identification as "Field test outfit N-3."

or if there shall be any breeding of horses or asses in a herd in the quarantined area in which there is a horse or an ass which has been exposed to the infection of dourine, within 18 months after the said exposure, the interstate movement of any horses or asses from the said area is absolutely prohibited unless and until such horses and asses have been certified by a bureau inspector as having passed the complement-fixation test for such disease.

APPRAISAL OF AND COMPENSATION FOR ANIMALS

SECTION 3. When it is necessary, in order to prevent the spread of dourine and to aid in its extermination, and an appropriation is available therefor, the department will cooperate with the various States in the purchase of diseased animals in the following manner:

(a) The fact of infection with this disease shall be determined by the complement-fixation test, applied in the laboratory of the bureau.

(b) The animal shall be appraised at its actual value by a bureau inspector and the State veterinarian or an assistant State veterinarian of the State in which the animal is located, or, when provided by State law, assessed value as shown by the assessor's books will be accepted in lieu of appraisal.

(c) The department will pay one-half of the appraised or assessed value, provided such share shall in no case exceed \$100, and the owner signs an agreement to accept such sum as compensation in full for the discharge of all claims he may have against the department on account of the destruction of the animal in question.

REGULATION 6.—TO PREVENT THE SPREAD OF HOG CHOLERA AND SWINE PLAGUE

CLASSES OF SWINE PROHIBITED INTERSTATE MOVEMENT

SECTION 1. *Paragraph 1.* No swine which are diseased with hog cholera or swine plague shall be shipped, transported, trailed, driven, or otherwise moved interstate for any purpose.

Paragraph 2. No swine shall be shipped, driven, or transported interstate from public stockyards for feeding, breeding, or stocking purposes, except as hereinafter provided.

MOVEMENTS FROM PUBLIC STOCKYARDS

SECTION 2. *Paragraph 1.* No swine shall be shipped, driven on foot, or transported interstate from public stockyards for immediate slaughter, except in compliance with the following conditions:

(a) The swine shall be shipped to a recognized slaughtering center.

(b) The swine shall not be diverted en route for any other purpose.

Paragraph 2. Swine may be shipped, transported, or otherwise moved interstate from public stockyards for purposes other than slaughter to States the laws, rules, or regulations of which provide for the segregation or quarantine of imported hogs for a period of not less than three weeks, provided that the following requirements are strictly observed and complied with:

(a) The State requirements at destination shall be observed.
 (b) The swine shall be inspected by a bureau inspector.
 (c) If the hogs upon examination are found to be affected with cholera, they may be treated by a competent veterinarian under bureau supervision in a portion of the yards set aside for that purpose in accordance with one or the other of the methods set forth in (e) following; and at the expiration of not less than 30 days, if found upon examination to be free from disease, they may be released for any purpose after disinfection in accordance with (f) of this paragraph.

(d) If the hogs are found free from symptoms of cholera and other contagious, infectious, or communicable diseases, and in a thrifty condition, they shall be treated by a competent veterinarian under bureau supervision in a portion of the yards set aside for that purpose, in accordance with one or the other of the methods set forth in (e) following, provided that the temperature of each animal is taken before treatment, and that only those which exhibit a temperature of less than 104° F. shall be permitted to be shipped or moved interstate.

(e) *Serum-alone method.*—The swine may be given the serum-alone injection with hog-cholera serum prepared under license from the Secretary of Agriculture. The dose of serum administered shall be in conformity with the amounts specified under paragraph (g).

Simultaneous-inoculation method.—The swine may be given the simultaneous inoculation with anti-hog-cholera serum and hog-cholera virus prepared under license from the Secretary of Agriculture. The doses of serum and virus administered shall be in conformity with the amount specified in paragraph (g).

(f) After receiving either of the treatments prescribed in paragraph (e), the hogs shall be disinfected in a 2 per cent solution of a permitted saponified cresol solution and be held in noninfectious pens for at least three hours before being loaded for interstate transportation.

(g) The doses of serum and of virus used for the treatment of swine under the provisions of paragraph (e) shall in no instance be less than recommended in the following table:

*Doses of ordinary defibrinated blood serum**

Weight of swine (pounds)	Dose of serum (cubic centimeters)
20 to 40	30
40 to 60	30 to 40
60 to 90	40 to 50
90 to 120	50 to 60
120 to 150	60 to 70
150 to 180	70 to 80
180 and over	80 to 100

* If clear serum is used the volume of which has been reduced 20 per cent or more below that of ordinary defibrinated blood serum, the dose of serum may be 20 per cent less than here shown.

Doses of virus

Weight of swine (pounds)	Dose of virus (cubic centimeters)
20 to 40.....	1
Over 40.....	2

(h) The shipment shall be accompanied by a certificate issued by a bureau inspector.

(i) The swine shall be transported in clean and disinfected cars or other vehicles.

DISINFECTION OF CARS AND VEHICLES

SECTION 3. Cars and other vehicles which have contained interstate shipments of diseased swine shall be cleaned and disinfected as soon as possible after the swine are unloaded. Cars that have contained interstate shipments of swine destined to places where bureau inspection is maintained shall not be moved from such places until a bureau inspector has ascertained the condition of the live animals and the cars have been released or they have been cleaned and disinfected, as directed by the inspector, in accordance with Regulation 1, sections 4, 5, and 6.

SWINE FOR PURPOSES OTHER THAN SLAUGHTER TRANSPORTED IN CLEAN CARS OR OTHER VEHICLES

SECTION 4. No swine shall be transported interstate for purposes other than slaughter in cars or other vehicles which have been used in the transportation of livestock since they were last cleaned and disinfected, unless the cars or other vehicles in which they are loaded are first cleaned and disinfected in the manner prescribed in Regulation 1, sections 5 and 6.

REGULATION 7.—TO PREVENT THE SPREAD OF TUBERCULOSIS IN CATTLE

SECTION 1. *Paragraph 1.* No cattle shall be shipped, driven on foot, transported, or received for transportation interstate unless and until such cattle have been subjected to a physical examination and tuberculin test, applied as directed in paragraph 2 of this section, and a tuberculin-test chart and health certificate, showing them to be apparently free from tuberculosis and any other contagious, infectious, or communicable disease of animals, has been issued and the requirements of paragraph 2 of section 10 of Regulation 1 of this order are fully complied with: *Provided, however,* That cattle which have at any time reacted to the tuberculin test shall not thereafter be shipped, driven on foot, transported, or received for transportation interstate, notwithstanding such cattle may have been subjected again to the tuberculin test and on such subsequent test have been found apparently free from tuberculosis, except in cases where the reacting cattle are permitted to be moved interstate subject to

the conditions and requirements prescribed in section 3, 4, or 6 of this regulation.

Paragraph 2. The physical examination, tuberculin test, health certificate, and tuberculin-test chart required by paragraph 1 of this section shall be made, applied, and issued within 60 days prior to the shipping, driving on foot, transporting, or receiving for transportation, either by a veterinarian of the State of origin who shall have been authorized by such State and approved by the bureau to apply the test, make the examination, and issue the certificate and test chart, or by a veterinary inspector of the bureau at a public stockyard or other regular bureau station: *Provided, however,* That in the case of cattle from herds under State and Federal supervision for the eradication of tuberculosis and in which herds no reactors were found on the previous test, the aforesaid examination, test, certificate, and chart may be made, applied, and issued within six months prior to the interstate movement of such cattle: *Provided further,* That when the cattle are destined to a State which recognizes the intradermic tuberculin test and such test is applied, the test chart shall show that the last observation was made not earlier than the seventy-second hour after injection and no reaction obtained on the cattle shipped thereunder, or when the subcutaneous tuberculin test is applied the chart shall show that at least three temperatures were taken 2 or 3 hours apart before injection of tuberculin; that at least six temperatures were taken 2 hours apart after injection, beginning not later than 8 hours after the injection of the tuberculin; and that the test had run for a period of not less than 18 hours after injection, and no reaction obtained on the cattle shipped thereunder.¹⁰ *Provided further,* That if 50 per cent of any lot of cattle tuberculin tested react the remainder of the lot shall not be shipped interstate without a proper retest, except for immediate slaughter: *And provided further,* That all cattle not identified by registration name and number shall be identified by a proper metal ear tag.

SECTION 2. Cattle of the following classes may be shipped, driven on foot, transported, and received for transportation interstate *without the provisions of section 1 of this regulation being complied with*, provided the following conditions and requirements are strictly complied with, to wit:

Paragraph 1. Accredited herds.—Cattle from a herd accredited by the bureau, in cooperation with the various States, as free from tuberculosis shall be accompanied by a certificate issued by an authorized State or Federal inspector showing the cattle to be from such a herd.

Paragraph 2. Steers and range cattle.—Steers and strictly range cattle may be shipped, transported, or otherwise moved interstate to a State or Territory the laws, rules, or regulations of which do not require these classes of cattle to be tuberculin tested.

¹⁰ When the cattle are tested by a veterinarian other than a bureau inspector the original and one copy of the tuberculin-test chart and health certificate shall be sent to the livestock sanitary officer of the State from which the cattle are to be shipped or moved, and upon approval by him the original copy shall be forwarded to the bureau; one copy of the test chart and health certificate shall be sent to the proper livestock sanitary official of the State of destination in ample time to reach him before the arrival of the cattle at destination, and one copy of the test chart and health certificate shall accompany the cattle to destination. (Each State will be expected to provide the approved veterinarians with blank forms of tuberculin-test charts and health certificates along the lines of those used by the bureau, but present forms may be used until exhausted.)

Paragraph 3. Slaughter cattle.—Cattle for immediate slaughter shall be shipped, transported, or otherwise moved to a place where bureau or State meat-inspection service is maintained or to a place designated by the proper State livestock sanitary official of the State of destination.

Paragraph 4. Shipments to public stockyards.—Cattle free from any infectious, contagious, and communicable disease may be shipped, transported, or otherwise moved interstate to a public stockyard without restriction.

Paragraph 5. Feeding and grazing cattle.—Female cattle of the beef breeds, for feeding or grazing purposes, and bulls for feeding purposes, may be shipped, transported, or otherwise moved interstate from public stockyards upon permission being first obtained from the bureau inspector at said stockyards. Such cattle shall be branded on the right jaw with the letter "F" and be shipped, transported, or otherwise moved only to a State the laws or regulations of which provide for the quarantine of such cattle through the feeding or grazing period and for their release only on written permit by the proper State regulatory authorities.

Paragraph 6. Emigrant shipments.—Cattle belonging to an emigrant outfit containing not more than 10 cattle, to which it is impracticable to apply the tuberculin test at origin or at a public stockyard, shall be accompanied by a permit first obtained from the bureau inspector in charge of tuberculosis-eradication work in the State of destination or the proper State official thereof, authorizing such test to be applied en route or at destination.

Paragraph 7. Shipments from modified accredited areas.—Cattle not under quarantine by the State may be shipped interstate subject to State restrictions at destination, without the tuberculin test required in section 1 of this regulation, from areas officially declared by the chief of the bureau as "modified accredited areas," i. e., areas in which the percentage of cattle infected with tuberculosis does not exceed one-half of 1 per cent (0.5 per cent), when such cattle are properly identified by ear tags or registration names and numbers and are accompanied by a certificate issued by an authorized State or Federal inspector, or veterinarian approved by the State, showing the cattle to have originated in such modified area.

SECTION 3. Shipments of tuberculous cattle for slaughter.—Cattle which have reacted to the tuberculin test shall not be shipped, transported, received for transportation, or otherwise moved interstate for immediate slaughter, unless the following conditions and restrictions are strictly observed and complied with:

Paragraph 1. The cattle shall be shipped, transported, or moved to an establishment or a public stockyard where Federal inspection is maintained under the provisions of the act of March 4, 1907 (34 Stat., 1260), and shall there be slaughtered under such inspection.

Paragraph 2. The cattle shall be marked for identification by branding the letter "T" on the left jaw, not less than 2 nor more than 3 inches high, and attaching to the left ear a metal tag bearing a serial number and the inscription "U. S. B. A. I. Reacted," or a similar State reactor tag.

Paragraph 3. The cattle shall be accompanied to destination by a certificate issued by a bureau inspector or a regularly employed State inspector engaged in cooperative tuberculosis-eradication work,

showing (1) that the cattle have reacted to the tuberculin test, (2) that they may be shipped interstate, and (3) the purpose for which they are shipped.

Paragraph 4. The car or the compartment of the boat in which tuberculous cattle have been transported interstate shall be cleaned and disinfected under bureau supervision by the final carrier at destination in accordance with Regulation 1, sections 4, 5, and 6.

Paragraph 5. The cattle shall not be shipped or transported in cars or in compartments of boats containing healthy cattle or hogs unless all the animals are for immediate slaughter or unless the tuberculous cattle are separated from the other animals by a wood partition which shall be securely affixed to the walls of the car or boat.

SECTION 4. Reshipments of purebred tuberculous cattle.—Purebred cattle which have been shipped interstate for breeding or feeding purposes, and which have reacted to the tuberculin test subsequent to such shipment, shall not be reshipped interstate for purposes other than slaughter unless the following conditions and restrictions are strictly observed and complied with:

Paragraph 1. The cattle shall be consigned to the original owner and to the same point of origin.

Paragraph 2. The cattle shall not be shipped or transported in cars or in compartments of boats containing healthy cattle or hogs.

Paragraph 3. The cattle shall be accompanied to destination by a certificate issued by a bureau inspector or a regularly employed State inspector engaged in cooperative tuberculosis-eradication work, showing (1) that the cattle have reacted to the tuberculin test, (2) that they may be shipped interstate, and (3) the purpose for which they are shipped.

Paragraph 4. The original and retest tuberculin-test charts, showing that both tests were properly conducted, shall be submitted for examination to the bureau or State inspector who issues the certificate.

Paragraph 5. The cattle shall be marked for identification by branding the letter "T" not less than 2 nor more than 3 inches high, on the left jaw, and attaching to the left ear a metal tag bearing a serial number and the inscription "U. S. B. A. I. Reacted," or a similar State reactor tag.

Paragraph 6. The cattle shall not be shipped to any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia which does not provide for the segregation or quarantine of tuberculous cattle until their death by slaughter or from natural causes.

Paragraph 7. The cattle shall not again be shipped interstate except for immediate slaughter in accordance with the provisions of section 3 of this regulation.

Paragraph 8. The car or the compartment of the boat in which tuberculous cattle have been transported interstate shall be cleaned and disinfected under bureau supervision by the final carrier at destination in accordance with Regulation 1, sections 4, 5, and 6.

SECTION 5. All cars from which tuberculous cattle, after having been transported in interstate commerce, are transferred en route shall be cleaned and disinfected by the carrier having possession of the car from which the animals were transferred, in accordance with the provisions of Regulation 1, sections 4, 5, and 6.

SECTION 6. Shipments from quarantined areas.—Cattle may be shipped, transported, or otherwise moved interstate from an area quarantined for tuberculosis in cattle in accordance with the provisions of this regulation, but purebred cattle which have reacted to the tuberculin test, except those cattle specified in section 4 of this regulation, may be shipped, transported, or otherwise moved interstate from the quarantined area, provided permission is first obtained from the Secretary of Agriculture and the proper State authorities at destination, and the cattle are intended for inclusion in a herd at destination maintained under Federal and State supervision in accordance with the system known as the Bang System: *And provided further*, That the conditions specified in paragraphs 2, 3, 5, and 8 of section 4 of this regulation are complied with.

ACTS OF CONGRESS

AN ACT For the establishment of a Bureau of Animal Industry, to prevent the exportation of diseased cattle, and to provide means for the suppression and extirpation of pleuropneumonia and other contagious diseases among domestic animals. (23 Stat., 31.)

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Commissioner of Agriculture shall organize in his department a Bureau of Animal Industry, and shall appoint a chief thereof, who shall be a competent veterinary surgeon, and whose duty it shall be to investigate and report upon the condition of the domestic animals of the United States, their protection and use, and also inquire into and report the causes of contagious, infectious, and communicable diseases among them, and the means for the prevention and cure of the same, and to collect such information on these subjects as shall be valuable to the agricultural and commercial interests of the country; and the Commissioner of Agriculture is hereby authorized to employ a force sufficient for this purpose, not to exceed twenty persons at any one time. The salary of the chief of said bureau shall be three thousand dollars per annum; and the commissioner shall appoint a clerk for said bureau, with a salary of one thousand five hundred dollars per annum.

SEC. 2. That the Commissioner of Agriculture is authorized to appoint two competent agents, who shall be practical stock-raisers or experienced business men familiar with questions pertaining to commercial transactions in live stock, whose duty it shall be, under the instructions of the Commissioner of Agriculture, to examine and report upon the best methods of treating, transporting, and caring for animals, and the means to be adopted for the suppression and extirpation of contagious pleuro-pneumonia, and to provide against the spread of other dangerous contagious, infectious, and communicable diseases. The compensation of said agents shall be at the rate of ten dollars per diem, with all necessary expenses, while engaged in the actual performance of their duties under this act, when absent from their usual place of business or residence as such agent.

SEC. 3. That it shall be the duty of the Commissioner of Agriculture to prepare such rules and regulations as he may deem necessary for the speedy and effectual suppression and extirpation of said diseases, and to certify such rules and regulations to the executive authority of each State and Territory, and invite said authorities to co-operate in the execution and enforcement of this act. Whenever the plans and methods of the Commissioner of Agriculture shall be accepted by any State or Territory in which pleuro-pneumonia or other contagious, infectious, or communicable disease is declared to exist, or such State or Territory shall have adopted plans and methods for the suppression and extirpation of said diseases, and such plans and methods shall be accepted by the Commissioner of Agriculture, and whenever the governor of a State or other properly constituted authorities signify their readiness to co-operate for the extinction of any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease in conformity with the provisions of this act, the Commissioner of Agriculture is hereby authorized to expend so much of the money appropriated by this act as may be necessary in such investigations, and in such disinfection and quarantine measures as may be necessary to prevent the spread of the disease from one State or Territory into another.

SEC. 4. That in order to promote the exportation of live stock from the United States the Commissioner of Agriculture shall make special investigation as to the existence of pleuro-pneumonia, or any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease, along the dividing-lines between the United States and foreign countries, and along the lines of transportation from all parts of the United States to ports from which live stock are exported, and make report of the results of such investigation to the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall, from time to time, establish such regulations concerning the exportation and transportation of live stock as the results of said investigations may require.

SEC. 5. That to prevent the exportation from any part of the United States to any port in a foreign country of live stock affected with any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease, and especially pleuro-pneumonia, the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to take such steps and adopt such measures, not inconsistent with the provisions of this act, as he may deem necessary.

SEC. 6. That no railroad company within the United States, or the owners or masters of any steam or sailing or other vessel or boat, shall receive for transportation or transport, from one State or Territory to another, or from any State into the District of Columbia, or from the District into any State, any live stock affected with any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease, and especially the disease known as pleuro-pneumonia; nor shall any person, company, or corporation deliver for such transportation to any railroad company, or master or owner of any boat or vessel, any live stock, knowing them to be affected with any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease; nor shall any person, company, or corporation drive on foot or transport in private conveyance from one State or Territory to another, or from any State into the District of Columbia, or from the District into any State, any live stock, knowing them to be affected with any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease, and especially the disease known as pleuro-pneumonia: *Provided*, That the so-called splenetic or Texas fever shall not be considered a contagious, infectious, or communicable disease within the meaning of sections four, five, six, and seven of this act, as to cattle being transported by rail to market for slaughter, when the same are unloaded only to be fed and watered in lots on the way thereto.

SEC. 7. That it shall be the duty of the Commissioner of Agriculture to notify, in writing, the proper officials or agents of any railroad, steamboat, or other transportation company doing business in or through any infected locality, and by publication in such newspapers as he may select, of the existence of said contagion; and any person or persons operating any such railroad, or master or owner of any boat or vessel, or owner or custodian of or person having control over such cattle or other live stock within such infected district, who shall knowingly violate the provisions of section six of this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction, shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than five thousand dollars, or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 8. That whenever any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease affecting domestic animals, and especially the disease known as pleuro-pneumonia, shall be brought into or shall break out in the District of Columbia, it shall be the duty of the Commissioners of said District to take measures to suppress the same promptly and to prevent the same from spreading; and for this purpose the said Commissioners are hereby empowered to order and require that any premises, farm, or farms, where such disease exists, or has existed, be put in quarantine; to order all or any animals coming into the District to be detained at any place or places for the purpose of inspection and examination; to prescribe regulations for and require the destruction of animals affected with contagious, infectious, or communicable disease, and for the proper disposition of their hides and carcasses; to prescribe regulations for disinfection, and such other regulations as they may deem necessary to prevent infection or contagion being communicated, and shall report to the Commissioner of Agriculture whatever they may do in pursuance of the provisions of this section.

SEC. 9. That it shall be the duty of the several United States district attorneys to prosecute all violations of this act which shall be brought to their notice or knowledge by any person making the complaint under oath; and the same shall be heard before any district or circuit court of the United States or Territorial court holden within the district in which the violation of this act has been committed.

[Extract from act approved May 31, 1920 (41 Stats. 694, 699).]

And provided further, That the act approved May 29, 1884 (Twenty-third Statutes at Large, page 31), be, and the same is hereby, amended to permit hereafter cattle which have reacted to the tuberculin test to be shipped, transported, or moved from one State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, to any other State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, for immediate slaughter,

In accordance with such rules and regulations as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture: *And provided further*, That hereafter the Secretary of Agriculture may, in his discretion, and under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, permit cattle which have been shipped for breeding or feeding purposes from one State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, to another State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, and which have reacted to the tuberculin test subsequent to such shipment, to be reshipped in interstate commerce to the original owner.

AN ACT To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to more effectually suppress and prevent the spread of contagious and infectious diseases of live stock, and for other purposes. (32 Stat., 791.)

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in order to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to effectually suppress and extirpate contagious pleuropneumonia, foot-and-mouth disease, and other dangerous contagious, infectious, and communicable diseases in cattle and other live stock, and to prevent the spread of such diseases, the powers conferred on the Secretary of the Treasury by sections four and five of an act entitled "An act for the establishment of a Bureau of Animal Industry, to prevent the exportation of diseased cattle, and to provide means for the suppression and extirpation of pleuropneumonia and other contagious diseases among domestic animals," approved May twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and eighty-four (twenty-third United States Statutes, thirty-one), are hereby conferred on the Secretary of Agriculture, to be exercised exclusively by him. He is hereby authorized and directed, from time to time, to establish such rules and regulations concerning the exportation and transportation of live stock from any place within the United States where he may have reason to believe such diseases may exist into and through any State or Territory, including the Indian Territory, and into and through the District of Columbia and to foreign countries, as he may deem necessary, and all such rules and regulations shall have the force of law. Whenever any inspector or assistant inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry shall issue a certificate showing that such officer had inspected any cattle or other live stock which were about to be shipped, driven, or transported from such locality to another, as above stated, and had found them free from Texas or splenetic fever infection, pleuropneumonia, foot-and-mouth disease, or any other infectious, contagious, or communicable disease, such animals, so inspected and certified, may be shipped, driven, or transported from such place into and through any State or Territory, including the Indian Territory, and into and through the District of Columbia, or they may be exported from the United States without further inspection or the exactation of fees of any kind, except such as may at any time be ordered or exacted by the Secretary of Agriculture; and all such animals shall at all times be under the control and supervision of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Agricultural Department for the purposes of such inspection.

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of Agriculture shall have authority to make such regulations and take such measures as he may deem proper to prevent the introduction or dissemination of the contagion of any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease of animals from a foreign country into the United States or from one State or Territory of the United States or the District of Columbia to another, and to seize, quarantine, and dispose of any hay, straw, forage, or similar material, or any meats, hides, or other animal products coming from an infected foreign country to the United States, or from one State or Territory or the District of Columbia in transit to another State or Territory or the District of Columbia whenever in his judgment such action is advisable in order to guard against the introduction or spread of such contagion.

SEC. 3. That any person, company, or corporation knowingly violating the provisions of this act or the orders or regulations made in pursuance thereof shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Approved February 2, 1903.

AN ACT To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to establish and maintain quarantine districts, to permit and regulate the movement of cattle and other live stock therefrom, and for other purposes. (33 Stat., 1264.)

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed to quarantine any State or Territory or the District of Columbia, or any portion of any State or Territory or the District of Columbia, when he shall determine the fact that cattle or other live stock in such State or Territory or District of Columbia are affected with any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease; and the Secretary of Agriculture is directed to give written or printed notice of the establishment of quarantine to the proper officers of railroad, steamboat, or other transportation companies doing business in or through any quarantined State or Territory or the District of Columbia, and to publish in such newspapers in the quarantined State or Territory or the District of Columbia, as the Secretary of Agriculture may select, notice of the establishment of quarantine.

SEC. 2. That no railroad company or the owners or masters of any steam or sailing or other vessel or boat shall receive for transportation or transport from any quarantined State or Territory or the District of Columbia, or from the quarantined portion of any State or Territory or the District of Columbia, into any other State or Territory or the District of Columbia, any cattle or other live stock, except as hereinafter provided; nor shall any person, company, or corporation deliver for such transportation to any railroad company, or to the master or owner of any boat or vessel, any cattle or other live stock, except as hereinafter provided; nor shall any person, company, or corporation drive on foot, or cause to be driven on foot, or transport in private conveyance or cause to be transported in private conveyance, from a quarantined State or Territory or the District of Columbia, or from the quarantined portion of any State or Territory or the District of Columbia, into any other State or Territory or the District of Columbia, any cattle or other live stock, except as herein-after provided.

SEC. 3. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of Agriculture, and he is hereby authorized and directed, when the public safety will permit, to make and promulgate rules and regulations which shall permit and govern the inspection, disinfection, certification, treatment, handling, and method and manner of delivery and shipment of cattle or other live stock from a quarantined State or Territory or the District of Columbia, and from the quarantined portion of any State or Territory or the District of Columbia, into any other State or Territory or the District of Columbia; and the Secretary of Agriculture shall give notice of such rules and regulations in the manner provided in section two of this act for notice of establishment of quarantine.

SEC. 4. That cattle or other live stock may be moved from a quarantined State or Territory or the District of Columbia, or from the quarantined portion of any State or Territory or the District of Columbia, into any other State or Territory or the District of Columbia, under and in compliance with the rules and regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture, made and promulgated in pursuance of the provisions of section three of this act; but it shall be unlawful to move, or to allow to be moved, any cattle or other live stock from any quarantined State or Territory or the District of Columbia, or from the quarantined portion of any State or Territory or the District of Columbia, into any other State or Territory or the District of Columbia, in manner or method or under conditions other than those prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture.

* * * * *

SEC. 6. That any person, company, or corporation violating the provisions of sections two or four of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Approved, March 3, 1909.

[Extract from act approved Mar. 4, 1909 (35 Stat., 1100).]

SEC. 62. Whoever shall forcibly assault, resist, oppose, prevent, impede, or interfere with any officer or employee of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture in the execution of his duties, or on account of the execution of his duties, shall be fined not more than one thousand dollars, or imprisoned not more than one year, or both; and whoever shall use any

deadly or dangerous weapon in resisting any officer or employee of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture in the execution of his duties, with intent to commit a bodily injury upon him or to deter or prevent him from discharging his duties, or on account of the performance of his duties, shall be fined not more than one thousand dollars, or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

[Extract from act approved Mar. 4, 1913 (37 Stat., 831).]

That hereafter all the provisions of the said act approved March third, nineteen hundred and five, shall apply to any railroad company or other common carrier, whose road or line forms any part of a route over which cattle or other livestock are transported in the course of shipment from any quarantined State or Territory or the District of Columbia, or from the quarantined portion of any State or Territory or the District of Columbia, into any other State or Territory or the District of Columbia; * * *.

AN ACT To prevent cruelty to animals while in transit by railroad or other means of transportation from one State or Territory or the District of Columbia into or through another State or Territory or the District of Columbia, and repealing sections forty-three hundred and eighty-six, forty-three hundred and eighty-seven, forty-three hundred and eighty-eight, forty-three hundred and eighty-nine, and forty-three hundred and ninety of the United States Revised Statutes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That no railroad, express company, car company, common carrier other than by water, or the receiver, trustee, or lessee of any of them, whose road forms any part of a line of road over which cattle, sheep, swine, or other animals shall be conveyed from one State or Territory or the District of Columbia into or through another State or Territory or the District of Columbia, or the owners or masters of steam, sailing, or other vessels carrying or transporting cattle, sheep, swine, or other animals from one State or Territory or the District of Columbia into or through another State or Territory or the District of Columbia, shall confine the same in cars, boats, or vessels of any description for a period longer than twenty-eight consecutive hours without unloading the same in a humane manner, into properly equipped pens for rest, water, and feeding, for a period of at least five consecutive hours, unless prevented by storm or by other accidental or unavoidable causes which can not be anticipated or avoided by the exercise of due diligence and foresight: *Provided*, That upon the written request of the owner or person in custody of that particular shipment, which written request shall be separate and apart from any printed bill of lading, or other railroad form, the time of confinement may be extended to thirty-six hours. In estimating such confinement, the time consumed in loading and unloading shall not be considered, but the time during which the animals have been confined without such rest or food or water on connecting roads shall be included, it being the intent of this act to prohibit their continuous confinement beyond the period of twenty-eight hours, except upon the contingencies hereinbefore stated: *Provided*, That it shall not be required that sheep be unloaded in the nighttime, but where the time expires in the nighttime in case of sheep the same may continue in transit to a suitable place for unloading, subject to the aforesaid limitation of thirty-six hours.

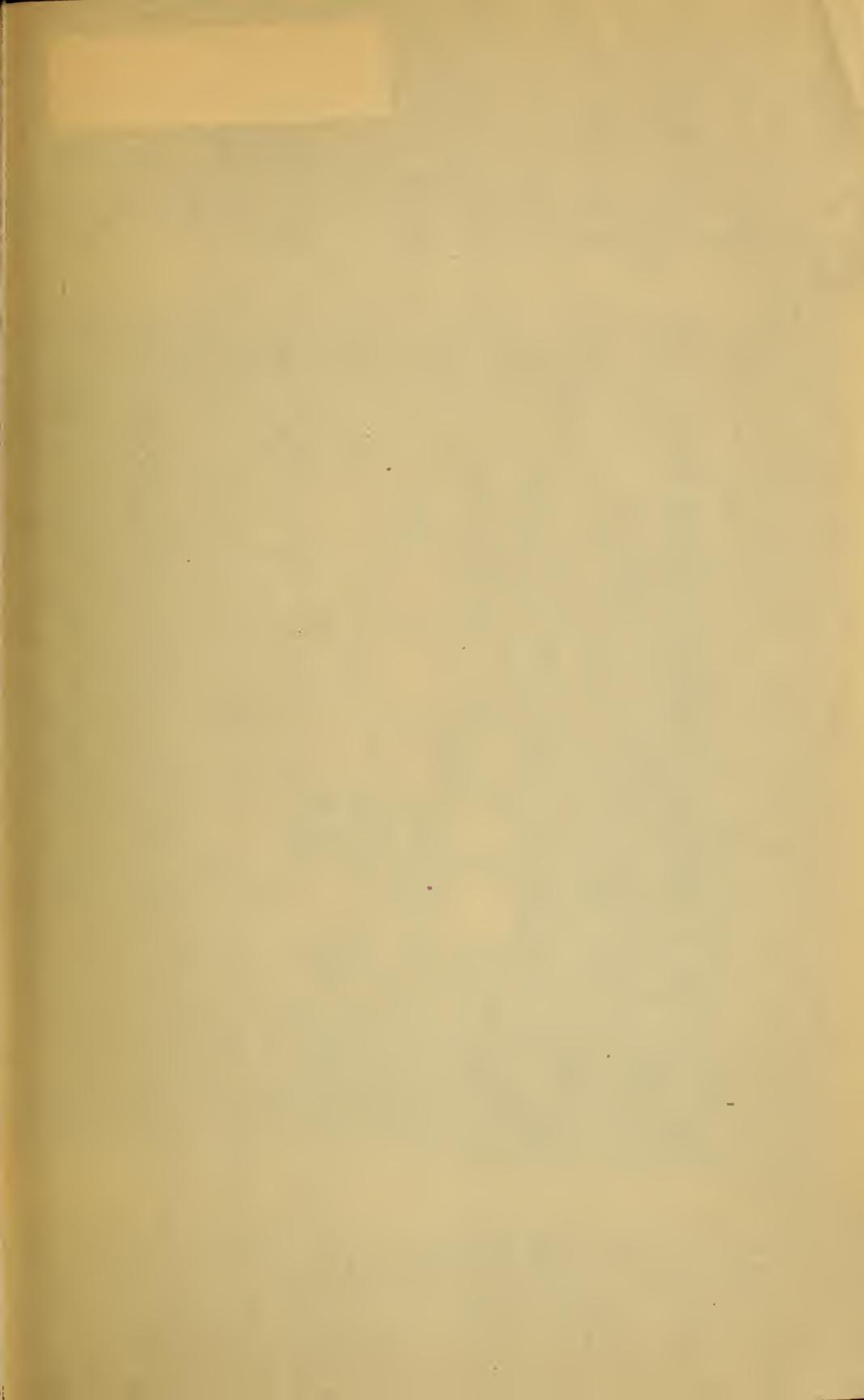
SEC. 2. That animals so unloaded shall be properly fed and watered during such rest either by the owner or person having the custody thereof, or in case of his default in so doing, then by the railroad, express company, car company, common carrier other than by water, or the receiver, trustee, or lessee of any of them, or by the owners or masters of boats or vessels transporting the same, at the reasonable expense of the owner or person in custody thereof, and such railroad, express company, car company, common carrier other than by water, receiver, trustee, or lessee or any of them, owners or masters, shall in such case have a lien upon such animals for food, care, and custody furnished, collectible at their destination in the same manner as the transportation charges are collected, and shall not be liable for any detention of such animals, when such detention is of reasonable duration, to enable compliance with section one of this act; but nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent the owner or shipper of animals from furnishing food therefor, if he so desires.

SEC. 3. That any railroad, express company, car company, common carrier, other than by water, or the receiver, trustee, or lessee of any of them, or the master or owner of any steam, sailing, or other vessel who knowingly and willfully fails to comply with the provisions of the two preceding sections shall for every such failure be liable for and forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than one hundred nor more than five hundred dollars: *Provided*, That when animals are carried in cars, boats, or other vessels in which they can and do have proper food, water, space, and opportunity to rest the provisions in regard to their being unloaded shall not apply.

SEC. 4. That the penalty created by the preceding section shall be recovered by civil action in the name of the United States in the circuit or district court held within the district where the violation may have been committed or the person or corporation resides or carries on business; and it shall be the duty of United States attorneys to prosecute all violations of this act reported by the Secretary of Agriculture, or which come to their notice or knowledge by other means.

SEC. 5. That sections forty-three hundred and eighty-six, forty-three hundred and eighty-seven, forty-three hundred and eighty-eight, forty-three hundred and eighty-nine, and forty-three hundred and ninety of the Revised Statutes of the United States be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Approved, June 29, 1906.



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